

THE EXAMINER.

VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER;
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LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.

Acceptance of the Ultra Nomination for the Presidency.

LINCOLN, July 20, 1848.

Sir—Your letter addressed to me by you as chairman of the Industrial Executive Committee of the Industrial Congress, recently held at Philadelphia, was duly received. It is accompanied by a copy of the nomination of your candidate for the Presidency, which had been sent to me by the candidates for the Presidency that I will henceforth use all my influence, whether in or out of office, to prevent all further traffic in the public lands of the United States, and to cause the same to be held out for national purposes, actual settlers, not possessed of other lands, and also request my views on the subject in general.

The nature of the trophy which I design to make in this investigation, which will be conducted, I hope, in a manner appropriate to the circumstances not immediately connected with the subject of your enquiry. In the years 1832, 1836 and 1844, my name was placed before the country, with my consent, a candidate for offices in the federal government, on three occasions, and for the election of the electors for a nomination by a National Convention. On each occasion the right of the elector to interrogate a candidate who asks his suffrage for a public trust, was exercised chiefly by political opponents, though often done by friends, and always without success. In this or in another country. A friend to this right in its most enlarged sense, and to a liberal ex-république of it, I prescribe no other condition to a compliance with the numerous requests of my interrogators, than that the inquiries should be made in a spirit of courtesy, even though it be overlooked in a great number of cases.

These questions and replies emboldened nearly, if not quite, every important point which had then arisen, or which, in the opinion of the interrogators, might arise in the administration of the federal government, were extensively published, and of course became topics of general interest. But together they would make a volume respectable for its size, and the proof it would afford of my respect for the wishes of the people in this regard. I have, in addition, occupied the office of Press Agent, and given my services to the cause of the Union, and to the cause of the slaves, during which period extensive representations were made to me in regard to the most important of these questions, whenever the public institutions required, and was not unfrequently impelled in regard to others by political adversaries of great tact and ability, preparatory to the Presidential campaign of 1840, when the importance of the information to the public service was not so apparent.

In the memoir of Dr. Wislizenus, printed by the Senate during the present session, the whole population of New Mexico, it is said, was, in 1833, according to the census, 30,553; in 1833, it was calculated to amount to 52,360. In 1842, it was estimated at 57,026; and at present, he says, it is 70,000. One-half of these probably belong to the white race. Under the Mexican Government, the rulers of the Territory were a Governor, and a legislative power, (Junta Departamental). But the authority of the Central Government was lightly felt, and the People were in the habit of revolutionizing.

The inhabitants of California rank higher in the scale of civilization than the people of New Mexico. Edwin Bryant, formerly the Editor of a Lexington paper, in Kentucky, late Alcalde of San Francisco, who has just published the results of his examination of California in 1846-'7, furnishes many interesting statements in relation to the population and resources of that country. Mr. Clayton, last Saturday, very confidently asserted that the great majority of the people belonged to the colored race, so that to confer upon them the right of suffrage, might result in their sending a Slave to Congress—and how would the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamlin) like that? We say nothing of the Senatorial grandeur of such an argument, but we would suggest Mr. Clayton the propriety of being a little more careful when dealing with facts. The following extract from the official returns of the population of Upper California is given in Bryant's book:

"In 1831, the white population throughout Alta California did not exceed 4,500, while the Indian population of the two-mission amounted to 19,000. In 1842, the former had increased to 7,000, and the latter had decreased to about 5,000."

"The permanent population," says Mr. Bryant, "of that portion of Upper California, situated between the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific, estimates at 25,000. Of this number 8,000 are Hispanic-Americans, 5,000 foreigners, chiefly from the United States, and 12,000 christianized Indians."

It seems, then, that when Bryant was there, the white population amounted to 13,000, or a majority of the whole. Since then, the large emigration from this country, with the natural increase, has doubtless carried the white population up to fifteen thousand.

No excuse, it will be perceived, can be assigned by Mr. Clayton, for depriving these people of all right of self-government, and placing them, as his bill proposes to place them, under the despotism of five Presidential agents. The bill appears still more outrageous when we advert to the character of the people. "Physically and intellectually," says Mr. Bryant, "the men probably are superior to the same race further south, and inhabiting the countries contiguous to the city of Mexico." Again: "The men, as a general fact, are well made, with pleasing, sprightly countenances, possessing much grace and ease of manners, and vivacity of conversation."

Again: "They are obedient to their magistrates, and in all disputed cases decided by them, acquiesce without uttering a word of complaint. They have been accused of treachery and insincerity. Whatever may have been the grounds for this accusation in particular instances, I know not, but, judging from my own observation and experience, they are as free from these qualities as our own people."

This is the testimony of an enlightened citizen of a slaveholding State, and a reactionary of our own Government.

Will any man now be good enough to say whether a single reason can be assigned for stripping these people of the right of suffrage, and placing them under a Despotism, except the fixed purpose of Mr. Calhoun, that there shall be no legislation by the people of the Territory until a sufficient number of slaveholders have gone there with their slaves to control the Legislature?

The Dead Sea Expedition.

From private letters which have been shown to the editor of the Boston Transcript, it appears that the Dead Sea exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were on the 19th of May. They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 50 fathoms, and found the bottom crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen swimming over the surface and partridges abounded along the shore.—The party were upon the sea in their boats or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lieutenant Lynch and Dale will visit under the most favorable circumstances all the places made memorable in Scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea and their adventures in the Holy Land.

Gutta Percha.

The trade in Gutta Percha seems to be advancing in importance every day, and to be exceeding the number of the natives of the Indian Archipelago to the exclusion of other parts.

The quantity imported into Singapore in the first four months of the year, according to the official reports, was upward of 700 piculs equal to 820 cwt. This price had risen from 12 to 20 dollars. It is said that the American Largest Tin Company have secured the monopoly of the Salween territory for two years for the sum of 30,000 dollars.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 61.

The following message was sent by Mr. Polk, on Monday the 24th instant, to the House of Representatives.

To the House of Representatives.

Of the United States:

In answer to the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., requesting information in relation to New Mexico and California, I communicate herewith reports from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents which accompany the same. These reports and documents contain information upon the several points of inquiry embraced by the resolutions. The proper limits and boundaries of New Mexico and California are delineated in the map referred to in the late treaty with Mexico, an authentic copy of which is herewith transmitted, and all the additional information upon that subject, and also the most reliable information in respect to the population of these respective provinces which is in the possession of the Executive, will be found in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

The resolutions request information in regard to the existence of civil governments in New Mexico and California, their form and character, by whom instituted, by what authority, and how they are maintained and supported.

In my message of December 22, 1846, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling for information in relation to the establishment or organization of civil governments in any portion of the territory which I then held, I directed that if there were any public institutions of any kind, or any persons, or associations of persons, who had selected a philosophical and highly gifted citizen, on whom you intend to bestow the highest honor, you have only to believe that he will more effectually carry out your views of the public interests. This is the principal upon which it is my earnest desire that the whole people of the United States should act, and that I shall be the last person to complain of it. 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F. C. COBY,
JOHN H. HEYWOOD,
NOBLE BUTLER,

J. C. VAUGHAN, Corresponding Editor.

LOUISVILLE: AUGUST 12, 1848.

We send, occasionally, a number of the *Examiner* to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

William Penn.

Near the centre of the city of Philadelphia, writes one, may be seen the spot where Penn made his treaty with the Indians. It is in a narrow lane; the granite monument recording the bloodless act is in a ship yard. No railing encloses it, and it is surrounded by rubbish. The inscription upon it reads thus:—

Treaty Ground of

W.M. PENN
and the
Indians
1682.

Unbroken Faith

Penn founded
1681
By deeds of Peace.

Wm. Penn

Born 1644. Died 1718.

Placed by the Pa. Society

in a stone tablet at A. D. 1827
To mark the
Site of

The Great Elm Tree.

Simply said! And how else should great deeds be described? "This," said Voltaire, "was the only treaty ever made without blood, and the only one that never was broken." And should this memorial be thus in obscurity? It should stand out to be seen of all men, and Pennsylvania should point to it, as one of the greatest monuments of which the world can boast.

Work On.

If we would prosper and go on prospering, we must be up and at work! There is no such thing as standing still. There is no such thing as prospering when labor is repressed in any way. The individual or State must sink if such individual or State feels or believes that work, steady, intelligent work, is degrading.

And do not the facts—do not actual results—prove this to be true?

Beyond all question! Let us see if we cannot make this clear to all. Suppose we take the new States of the Union, and compare them—the progress of the Free with the progress of the Slave. This certainly will give us very nearly the truth, especially as we know that Slavery degrades labor, on the one hand, and that Freedom on the other, dignifies it.—And to make this comparison altogether favorable, we will take Missouri—so favored in position, so rich in mineral resource, so abounding in fertile soil.

Sq. miles. Pop. in 1810. Pop. in 1847.
Missouri, 69,000 20,845 600,000
Illinoian, 59,500 12,292 735,000
Indiana, 36,000 24,520 960,000
Michigan, 36,000 4,762 320,000

Increase in 37 years.

Per cent.
Missouri, 57.165 2,778
Illinoian, 712.718 5,803
Indiana, 935,480 3,890
Michigan, 315,238 6,630

Here the slave State lags behind the free—Indiana, without a tithe of the natural advantages of Missouri, without one great city; Michigan, away in the frozen North, with inferior advantages of climate and soil; Illinois, dependent in part upon her; all, at distance, Missouri. The slave State has no canals, no railroads, no beginning even of a system of internal improvements—no common school system. She grows more hemp, more tobacco, and that is all that can be said in her behalf!—But in all else—in the essentials of human progress and human happiness, she is far behind the new States of the West.

The agricultural products show the same results: See—

	Wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.
Missouri,	1,325,000	15,225,000	575,000
Illinoian,	4,562,000	25,584,000	2,631,000
Indiana,	5,700,000	30,625,000	2,680,000
Michigan,	7,067,000	4,945,000	4,555,000

In proportion to population the free States are far in the advance. They work hard; but "advance" is written upon all their acts. They toil incessantly; but in all they do, "growth" is seen. As years pass, the temple of freedom rises higher and higher, and in it are gathered all the means of human happiness, and there, too, is the certainty of securing in years to come a larger amount of prosperity and progress. But the slave States are stationary or retrograding; everywhere slavery is retarding or destroying; weakening or corrupting; and in process of time, if continued, will leave scarce a monument to tell of its existence.

Let us look to it. Let us try and infuse into our new constitution the vitality and energy which freedom alone can impart. Let us emancipate by constitutional means the slaves among us. Let us do justice to them and to ourselves, and our future will be brighter, better for the both, and we be best in giving.

Look on Me.

There is no possible view we can take of slavery—no consideration of policy or of principle which does not deepen and strengthen our convictions of its impolicy and its injustice.

Its effects upon mind we have fully considered, though the importance of the topic will admit of repetition.

No poor man, under ordinary circumstances, and no poor man's children, even under favorable circumstances, as a general rule, can receive a good English education in any slave State. In some of our cities, this is not so. In Louisville and in New Orleans much is done for education. But in the slave States, as a whole, white laboring men and their children are, comparatively, untaught, and live and die without receiving the blessings of education. What more grievous wrong than this? Say not that society is not in fault. It is in fault and cannot be excused. Let slavery go then, rather than the common mind should be neglected—left to grow in it may—it to live without knowing its powers, or how to use them!

Its effects upon our common progress we have dwelt upon, but this consideration is as essential as to demand frequent notice. What is government? Not a machine! Not a stock to be moved or not, as a few may demand? It is, if a good or wise government, a creative power—creative as regards the wants of the people who live under it—creative in all its action, and so much so as to anticipate such wants, to prepare always and steadily for larger progress and surer growth. What is a State? Not the land of which it is composed! Not the rivers, and lakes, and plains, and hills, which lie within its limits! It is the institutions of a country which make a State, which stamp it with a name, which give it character, vitality, expansion, durability. If the government and the laws, in the constitution of a State, mar men's happiness, degrade labor, dishearten or destroy the hopes of the masses, then are they despotic, as they are so free in name. Where, if this be true, is there good government in the South? Where a prosperous State? In one, and in all the slave States, the few only are well cared for; the few only educated; the few only furnished with means of advancement; the few only properly protected. There is no such thing, therefore, as pro-

gress. Slavery regards the masses; tramples them down into the dust, and keeps them there.

Its effects upon material advance are notoriously bad—bad beyond the power of any man to depict.

In the free States, the free man finds material things a means only of happiness. He uses them all. There is not a product of earth, nor a power of water, nor a breath of air which he does not bend to his will. The steam engine, panting and puffing, as it works up the raw material, or while the traveler from point to point, the water-power, making the whole world tributary—what are these, but the ministers of free labor? What are they but means of wealth and happiness? They are the fruits of free labor; they belong to it; and free labor, therefore, builds up great and populous States and cities, and great and prosperous people. In the South slaves are our laborers, and where are we? The water-courses run to waste as they dash through our hill wilderness lands. We bend not stream nor steam to our will, and yet then not that they yield us wealth, or give us power. None of these things do we! But instead, we work three millions of slaves, irresponsible, ignorant, indifferent, idle, and not a year, not a month, not a day, which does not sink us lower and lower in power, which does not extend our poverty, and weaken our vitality.

Show, in consequence, we fall behind the free States, in population and in wealth.

Shall we compare our roads? Nature has done something for us. Where it has not, the traveler will find few rougher, and no where harder fare. Shall we compare public improvements? In returns, durability, and amount of expenditure, they are all largely against the slave States. Nay, as to that, it is Northern capital which has constructed half our railroads.

Shall we look to the value of landed property, and compare the increase in the free and slave States? This is thought to be a sure test. Men, indeed, and statesmen say, *none is so certain*.

Let us begin then, in 1798 and take the value according to the best calculations made, of all the houses and lands of the eight slave States, and compare them with the eight free States.

Thus: Value of houses and lands in eight slave States in 1798:

Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, \$197,742,537

Value of houses and lands in eight free States in 1798, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, \$432,235,780

How do they stand now? Virginia in 1798 valued her real estate at \$71,225,127; in 1839, at \$211,930,538. New York valued her real estate in 1798, at \$180,380,767, in 1839, at \$430,751,273. Virginia 197—5 per cent. increase in forty-one years; New York 329—9 per cent. increase in thirty seven years. Now, suppose the eight slave and the eight free States to have increased in the same proportion,—the Southern States would in 1839 have been worth, \$588,289; 107; the Northern \$1,715,261,618. The free nearly three times as great as the slave! Yet the slave have a larger Territory, better climate, better soil, larger resources!

Why continue these calculations? Why dwell on them? Slavery weakens and rotas us every way, and we know it. Why not then rid ourselves of it? Why not heave off the incubus? It is monstrous to uphold an institution so malignant, monstrous to submit to so crying an evil; monstrous in the extreme, to seek its perpetuation. Let us then, break the thrall, and work with all our strength, and all our hearts; by all constitutional means, until emancipation in Kentucky be fully accomplished.

Henry Hallam.

We observe that Henry Hallam, the distinguished historian, has just given to the world "Supplemental Notes upon his history of the Middle Ages." Mr. Hallam has now reached an advanced period in life, and, we presume, has no thought of entering upon another extended period. He seems to be perfecting with his own hand those labors, which have made him life honorable, and which will after death be his noblest monument.

Danth of a Venerable Man.

The Charlestown, Va., *Free Press* announces the death, on Sunday, the 29th ult., of an old patriarch, John Packett, Esq., near Smithfield, in that county, aged about ninety-five years. For many years of his life, Mr. Packett was an intimate of Washington's family, and enjoyed the regard and confidence of that great man in an eminent degree.

Misnomers to China.

Rev. B. W. Whidden, of South Carolina, has been appointed Missionary to China, by the Southern Board of Foreign Missions. Since the opening of the ports of China to foreigners, about 70 missionaries of different Protestant churches have enlisted in the work of evangelizing the 300,000,000 in that vast empire.

Indiana Measures.

The Lake Superior News of the 21st ult., learns from Lapointe that a savage encounter had taken place between a party of Chippewas and Sioux in the vicinity of Sandy Lake. The Chippewas, about eighty in number, were out as a fishing party and unarmed, when they were surprised by a party of the Sioux, who massacred some seventy of the number, among whom was young Hole-in-the-day. There was much excitement among the Chippewas at the Point, who seemed bent on the most summary vengeance.

Hunting Statistics.

The statistics of the annual conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, just published, give white members, 334,559; colored, 127,240; itinerant preachers, 1400; local do., 3143. There are 1727 Congregational Churches in the United States; 1587 ministers, and about 185,300 communicants.

The Washington papers of Thursday bring us the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of August 1st. By this it appears, that the receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending 30th June last, were, from various sources, as nearly as can be now ascertained, \$11,349,039 and that the expenditures during the same period were \$13,126,041.91 of which \$6,561,723 49 were on account of the army, and \$2,395,065 12 for the navy.

Counterfeit land warrants have been put in circulation in Northern Illinois and in Wisconsin. A man was recently arrested in Belleville, Ill., for selling several in that place, and having in his possession others.

Mr. Webb, wife of Col. James Watson Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer, died at Tarrytown on Monday afternoon.

A Parliamentary return, printed last week, shows that on the 18th of March there were in the union workhouses throughout England and Wales 51,237 children, no less than 36,000 of whom were certainly illegitimate.

In the course of a conversation in the House of Commons, the curious fact was elicited that the streets of London had increased the aggregate length of no less than 200 miles between 1830 and 1845, and at the rate of about 12 miles of street per annum.

Advice from Sierra Leone to the 17th of May mention the recent landing of upward of 1,000 negroes, captured from slaves by various Government vessels, and that further arrivals were expected.

"But I have given it a fair trial, and I find

Editorial Correspondence.

DAYTON, OHIO, July 23, 1848.

The road from Hamilton to this place is along the beautiful valley of the Miami river. The river and the valley are each so delightful, that it is hard to tell whether the valley was placed there to adorn the river, or the river to beautify the valley. The stream presented such a scene of loveliness whenever we approached it, that I told my Ohio friend G——, the road came up to the river at every beautiful place, in order to show it off—that the river and the road and the people had all conspired to deceive unhappy travlers.

There are advantages in traveling by the stage-coach. Railroad traveling has many charms when the object is merely to go. The locomotive almost has the power that, according to some of the old schoolmen, belonged to the angels—that of going from point to point without passing through space. While in the railroad car you have little opportunity of looking at beautiful scenery. Splendid views twinkle before your eyes; but it seems the only object of animate and inanimate beings to get out of the way as fast as possible. Beast and bird, brook and brook, all have the appearance of alarm, as the fiery demon at the head of the train, snorting and raging, rushes by them. Everything "clears the way" as it approaches.

The sound which first appeared to you a confused rattling, shapes itself into articulate speech, and you hear the wheels calling out, "Vanish! vanish! vanish! vanish!" as all the world hastens to obey the order. You feel as if you were whirled along in the car of Destiny, and were too insignificant to have a will. At last the demon utters a savage yell because he is obliged to stop; and when the sound passes from your ears, you find that everything on the way has passed from your mind.

But in the stage coach, you feel that your eyes were made for something else than to be the receptacle of cinders from a locomotive.

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SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer "America," of the Cunard line, was reported at about eleven o'clock this morning, and about three hours thereafter we received our regular issue of foreign papers, with news of the war. The America has thus made a good passage of thirteen days.

"The American steamship Hermann was appointed to sail from Southampton on Thursday, the 20th inst., at one o'clock. She did not, however, do so until between four and two o'clock on Friday morning. The Hermann has the large number of 300 passengers of both classes, besides 30 children, about 400 tons of merchandise, and 100 crew, a considerable quantity of which is in freight and revenue. The total value of the cargo reaches nearly £250,000 sterling, the goods being from France consisting of merchandises of the most costly character.

France.

Order and tranquility continued to be maintained in France. The dismemberment of the confederated in various arrondissements is now generally carried out, and appears to prevail of a recurrence of the national forces to hostilities; the sittings of the National Assembly are not intruded upon and informed by a clamorous mob, the disorder given to their own Chamber; the theatres have been reopened by the aid of the Government, and many of the shopkeepers have resumed business.

It is, however, exceedingly doubtful whether the civil will cease on the 23d inst., as some of the regiments will continue. Although the military service has been admitted, a temporary leave of great commendation, nevertheless it is felt to be necessary in order to crush any incipient attempt to outbreak, and we shall not be surprised if it endures for a considerably longer period than anticipated.

Gen. Caulaincourt pursues the even tenor of his Government and appears so far to possess the confidence of all parties.

The Duke of M. Béthoum, the Minister of Justice, from ill health, and the resignation of Gen. Beauvois, who cannot perform his duties in consequence of his slow recovery, have rendered a new arrangement necessary. Accordingly Marie, the President of the National Assembly, is appointed Minister of Justice, Bastide, the present Minister of Marine, resumes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and Captain Véminiac replaces Beauvois.

A contest has taken place in the Presidency of the National Assembly, occasioned by the election of M. Marin. M. Larousse was put forward by the club of the Rue de Poitiers, with

the support of the Institute proposed M. Marast. It was the first trial of strength between the two organiza-

tions. After two divisions, the first not having given the required majority, M. Marast was at length elected by a majority of 441 votes, over 334 given to his competitor, M. Larousse. M. Marast is accordingly elected President of the Assembly for the next month.

The Senate of War has voted unanimously a credit for the organization of 25 battalions the gendarmerie of Paris, each battalion to be composed of 600 men. The raising of the forces to keep down the insurrectional disorders, especially in the capital, is likewise supported.

M. Proudhon, the Common representative of Paris, has proposed that one-third of the revenue of all proprietors of land should be appropriated to carrying out literally the principle in the constitution, which asserts the "universal right of labor."

M. Proudhon accordingly would take one-third of all incomes, and give one-sixth to the tenant, and apply the other sixth to the State. This gentleman does not disapprove that his ultimate intention is to destroy all property, but at present he aims at the same, which was adroitly supported by the usual outragous communistic sophism.

The proposition, which was unanimously rejected, was unanimously rejected, and M. Thiers was accordingly appointed to draw up a report in confirmation of M. Proudhon's scheme.

M. Jules Favre's project to reconstitute the property of the Government has been unanimously rejected by the Committee of Finance.

The editor of the National, with M. Marast at his head, has, it is said, secured places, since the resolution, to the extent of £40,000 a year; but this success has not been without alloy, as the members of the departmental committee, Mr. Desnoes, one of the editors, and a representative, were, it will be remembered, was wounded in the conflict of June, after lingering there since that time, is now reported dead. Count Molle is expected to be returned for Bordeaux, the vacancy being created by the death of M. Desnoes.

The adviser from Lyons describe that city as in a state of great agitation in consequence of the abrupt dissolution of the national workshops, but the authorities contrived to preserve order.

The Provisional Government have decided that the right of habeas corpus is to be restored, the right to the effect of law, and 100,000 men more being ready to fight for that right, guaranteed by the charter of February. M. Proudhon says that the people of France are fighting for their "chartered" rights.

Ireland.

The chief leaders of the Confederates are now either in prison or under escort by the Government for sedition or other misdemeanors. The editor of the *Irish Freeman*, Tribune, and Nation newspapers, remains the parties who are instrumental in rendering them amenable to all the penalties of the law, which the government seems now at length resolved vigorously to enforce. But Ireland has interfered to prevent any more executions or outlaws from the Government.—*Boston Tressler*.

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The Lord-Lieutenant, who had pre-arranged to make his annual visit to England at this season of the year, the use of a carriage being necessary for that purpose, has found it necessary to defer his departure, and we fear that the threats so far as he goes, so perseveringly hurled against the Government are the point of being carried into execution.

Whether the name be correct which has reached us, that the Government has been apprised of a somewhat secret insurrectionary movement, we cannot yet say, but certain it is, under the provision of the new law, the following places have been proclaimed: the county and city of Dublin, the city, and the following portions of the county of Cork, County Limerick, County Waterford, and County Tipperary, the city, and the following portions of the county of Waterford, namely, the baronies of Kilcullin, Middlefield and Gaunt, and the county town of Drogheda.

The Rev. Mr. Byrne, having been arrested at Cork, on a charge of sedition, has been released all the prisoners who were confined in the same jail.

From Cape Mayton. From Cape Mayton June 22, arrived at this port this morning. Business was dull there when the S. left, but the Island generally seemed to be settling down into a comparative state of quiet. The President, with his army, was at Jersey on the 15th of July. It was rumored that the Americans, English and French on the Island had interfered to prevent any more executions or outlaws from the Government.—*Boston Tressler*.

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Sympathy.

BY W. L. GLASSON.

The odor that springs From the rose in its blooming hour, When the light of morn, like sun, Buds its bloom return, Hath a far less healing power. Then a kind word breathed, With a sweet smile wreathed, When the sky of fate looks dark; For it lighted up Some's saddest cup. With a soul-resounding spark—

Oh! Nature hath flowers For her summer hours, And dews for each twilight's fall; While over the Earth Stems in their mirror birth, And sympathetic flows from all.

The linden's wild loveliness, and calm On the boding spray— Hath a sound to sorrow dear; And the rays of Hope Brighten every drop Of dew on the ripening ear.

There's a soothin' balm On the noon-tide's calm; There's peace in the midnight hour; There's a golden beam Over wood and stream; And a glory gilds each flower.

While only fruit Man Hath set his Creator at nought; Love's feeling grows not, Sympathy flows not,

Deep in his heart as it ought.

Oh, man! there is not In the fairest spot On the earth or the living sea, A work more grand. From Jelou's hand Or a rarer gem than thee. That should the heart From its love depart, Or a kindly love resign? Suffer for awhile; Be patient and smile; For a blessed hope is thine.

A Tale of the Carbonari.

(FROM THE GERMAN CHRISTMAS EVE.)

A French officer, a man of ardent but gloomy temperament, formerly attached to the staff of General Moreau, had quitted the service after the court-martial instituted at Paris against his General. He had not been personally compromised in the conspiracy, but, being strongly tainted with republican principles, he left France at the first foundation of Napoleon's empire, and went on his travels; making no secret however of his abhorrence for the chiefs of an absolute government, and glorying in the name of a malcontent.

After having traveled for some years in Greece, Germany, and Italy, this officer, (whom I shall call Colonel D'Aguesseau) established himself in a village of the Venetian Tyrol, where his moderate fortune and quiet simple habits enabled him to enjoy a life of retirement.

He had little or no communication with his neighbors, but gave himself up to the study of natural history, and to other scientific pursuits; casting from his mind the stormy subject of politics, and in fact living a life of literary leisure.

About this time the secret society of the Carbonari was making rapid progress in the Italian States, even to the shores of the Adriatic. Many inhabitants of the village in which Colonel D'Aguesseau had fixed his habitation were zealous members of this secret association, and longed to enrol their taciturn and mysterious neighbor among their body; being fully aware of the French officer's implacable enmity to the imperial government, and to "the great destroyer of liberty," as he called him, who was at its head.

These crafty Italians accordingly devised a plan by which, without arousing the suspicions of the Colonel, they might effect their object; and for that purpose they agreed to form a hunting party, which was accidentally, as it were, to fall in with D'Aguesseau in some of his solitary rambles.

The project was successful, the meeting was effected, and little inducement was necessary to draw out the opinions of the French officer, when he found himself surrounded by the worshippers of liberty, which was still his own idol, whose magic name still thrilled through his heart; and made the memories of youth spring up freshly before him.

This meeting was followed by others whence ensued the desired and expected result. The melancholy recluse now felt his bosom glow with the delightful sensation of brotherhood in sentiment. The next step was to accede to the proposal of the now confessed Carbonari, to join their ranks; and he did so with an enthusiastic pleasure that had long been for him an unknown feeling.

The symbols of the order, with the tokens of brotherhood, were easily acquired, and the oaths were soon after taken. They consisted in an engagement to be at any moment at the disposal of the society, and to die rather than betray their secret.

From the time of his affiliation, the Colonel's outward mode of life continued as usual; but he secretly awaited the moment of action, when he should be called upon by his brethren to assist personally in the great cause.

The enterprising character of the Venetian Tyrol offers a strong contrast to the indolent nature of their countrymen in Southern Italy. Like the latter, however, they are extremely suspicious, and fearfully reverent.

Soon after D'Aguesseau had been thoroughly enrolled in the society, some of its members began to look on him as a dangerous person, and one likely to betray their secrets. Many affirmed that the fact of his being a Frenchman was alone sufficient to make him an object of suspicion, and, as the police were known to be more on the alert than usual in their efforts to unmask the conspirators, they maintained that it behaved them to put the new member to other tests besides the simple formalities of taking the oath.

To this requisition those members who had introduced the Colonel and answered for his fidelity made no objection, and at once acceded, being firmly convinced that his sincerity would stand any trial.

Matters were in this state when news arrived of the defeat and sufferings of the French army at Leipzig, and this served to reawaken the ardor of the Carbonari.

Three months had now passed since the affiliation of the French officer; and, as he had heard nothing from his brethren in the interval, D'Aguesseau was beginning to conclude that the duties expected from him must be very trifling indeed.

One day, however, he received a mysterious letter, requiring him to repair on the following night, to a neighboring wood. He was to be at a certain spot at midnight, armed only with his sword, and to remain there until he should receive further orders.

The Colonel obeyed these commands to the letter; was exact to the hour; and remained at the spot until daybreak; when, concluding from his not having seen any one or heard anything particular, that a test

of obedience and patience was alone the object, he returned home. This opinion was confirmed, when a few days after, a similar mysterious communication and order were followed, on his obedience, by the like result.

A third command, after another short lapse of time, was issued, and obeyed by the Colonel; whose perseverance was still not exhausted, after many hours' attendance at the appointed spot.

At length just before daybreak, D'Aguesseau could distinguish in the distance the clashing of weapons, and a sudden impulse seized him to advance in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded. They appeared to become fainter as he approached; and at last, by the struggling dawn, he could perceive that a fearful crime, even that of murder, had been committed. A man lay before him bathed in blood, and the Colonel saw, with horror, that two murderous-looking ruffians stood over the body! On advancing, however, with the boldness of his nature, to seize the assassins, they darted away with the speed of lightning, thro' the thick foliage, and were soon lost to pur-suit.

The Colonel immediately returning stooped down to examine the body, and found that the unfortunate victim still breathed. On raising him in his arms, however, four gendarmes appeared on the spot, and the dying man, making a last effort to speak muttered some words as to his assassin, pointing out D'Aguesseau, as he spoke, to the notice of the officers of justice. Immediately two of the gendarmes seized the Colonel, and bound his arms: the other two supporting the apparently breathless corpse of the murdered man.

D'Aguesseau was now hurried on to a distant village where he was conducted to the house of a magistrate, and, after undergoing a private examination, was immediately sent to prison.

Pitiable, indeed, was the situation of this brave man, thus wrongfully suspected, and deprived of liberty, in a strange country, without friends, and not daring to appeal to his own government, on account of his well-known opinions. Appearances were all against him, and apparently corroborated by the testimony of the dying man.

D'Aguesseau's firm soul shrunk not, however, from looking into his horrible and hopeless position; and he had already resigned himself to meet, as a man and a Christian, a horrible but undeserved fate.

Meanwhile a special commission had been assembled before which the Colonel was commanded to appear; but he could only repeat the testimony which he had advanced before the first magistrate, and which had failed in bringing to his mind a conviction of the defendant's innocence.

Upon the Colonel's solemn avowal of total ignorance of the murder, he was asked how it occurred that he was found armed, at midnight, and in a lonely wood?

D'Aguesseau could only answer, that he was conscious appearances were against him, but that he could not explain the circumstances that had led to his being in such a situation at such an hour.

His mystery and silence on this point appeared to condemn him irrevocably in the minds of the commissioners, who unanimously found him guilty, and passed sentence of death on him; remanding him to prison until the execution of the sentence, which was to be carried into effect in a few hours, justice being rather summary at that period in those parts. A priest was introduced into the convict's cell, whom the Colonel received politely, but whom he declined confessing.

At length the executioner entered to lead the prisoner to the scaffold; but, on the way to the place of execution the mournful procession was stopped by a Colonel of gendarmes.

This man was known by the name of Boizart, and was the terror of all evil-doers in Italy. He was a person whom every one knew by repute. His name was familiar to Colonel D'Aguesseau, but he had never before seen the person who bore it.

Boizart, having commanded a halt, took the prisoner aside into a private apartment of the court-house, near which he had met the train, and thus addressed him:

"You see, my friend, that everything is against you, no one can save you from merciful death but myself. I will do it, but upon one condition. I know you are one of the Carbonari. Name your brother-conspirators, and the nature of their dark machinations, and your life shall be spared, as the reward of your information."

"I will not!" answered D'Aguesseau, firmly.

"Consider well: life is precious!"

"I will not!" repeated the Frenchman.

"Lead me on to the place of punishment. While I am still an innocent man!"

The procession again moved on; they reached the scaffold, where the executioner was already prepared for his fatal office.

D'Aguesseau mounted the ladder with a firm step, Colonel Boizart following, imploring him to save his own life, by revealing even the names of his brethren without their secrets; but he was inexorable.

"Never!" said the brave man, kneeling down to receive the death-blow.

Immediately the scene changed! Boizart, the executioner, the gendarmes, the priests, the spectators, all advanced, admiration in their hearts, acclamations on their lips. They bore the hero in triumph from the scaffold, all having played their parts to perfection! The assassins of the wood, their victim, the judge, and all, having been a deception! The most suspicious among the Carbonari were now convinced that there existed at least one man, and he a brother, who carried his sense of honor to the highest pitch, and esteemed life itself of no value, in comparison with the sacredness of an oath!

Limerick Grand Juries.

If the following anecdote be characteristic of the habits of the Limerick gentry at a former period, it must be admitted that they stood much in need of the temperance reformation. Standish O'Grady (afterwards Lord Guillamore) asked O'Connell to accompany him to the play one evening, during the Limerick assizes in 1812. O'Connell declined, observing that the Limerick grand juries were not the pleasantest men in the world to meet after dinner. O'Grady went, but very soon returned. "Dan," said he, "you are quite right. I had not been five minutes in the box, when some ten or a dozen noisy gentlemen came into it. It was small and crowded; and I observed that one of the party had his head quite close to the peg on which I had hung my hat. I said, very politely, 'I hope, sir, my hat does not inconvenience you; if it does, pray allow me to remove it.' 'Faith,' said he, 'you may be sure it does not inconvenience me; for if it did, d—n me, but I have kicked it out of the box, and yourself after it!' So, let the worldly juror should change his mind as to the necessity of such a vigorous measure, I quietly put my hat on, and took myself off.—*D'Connell's Personal Recollections of O'Connell.*

The late Dr. Chalmers, speaking of Shakespeare said, "I dare say Shakespeare was the greatest man that ever lived. I think he was even a greater man than Sir Isaac Newton."

The Model Wife.

She never comes down to breakfast in curl papers. She does not grumble if her husband brings a friend home to dinner, even if there is nothing in the house. She does not remonstrate if her husband puts his feet on the steel-fender, or if he does not wipe his boots upon the door-mat. She subscribes to no circulating library, and if she reads a novel she falls asleep over it. She is proficient in pies, and has a deep knowledge of puddings. She never talks politics, or "wishes that she was dead," or "a man"; or slam the doors, or shut herself up in the bed room on the plea of a nervous headache. She is very slow in tears, and a stout heretic as to hysterics. She is not above descending into the kitchen to get something warm for supper. She allows a fire in the bedroom on a winter night. She has a quick eye for dust, but does not marry her husband with continual complaints about the servants, nor worry herself to death for a man in livery, or a page in buttons. She can walk, and without stain shoes or a Jeanne to follow her. She prefers table-beer to wine, and does not faint at the idea of grog, or, in fact, faint at all. She never sees that it is necessary to go out of town for the dear children's health." It is true she follows the fashions, but then it is at several years distance. She has the smallest possible affection for jewelry, and makes the sweet children's frocks out of her old dresses. She is very "delicate," and would scorn to send for the doctor because she is a "little low." She never tells her husband when any of her friends have got a new bonnet, or exclaims with enthusiasm that she saw "such a lovely cashmere in the city yesterday," and then rhapsodise on the smallness of the price. She never opens her husband's letters, and preserves her wedding gown with a girlish reverence. She is not miserable if she stays in town on the Ascot day, nor do penance in the back parlor if she does not go out of town when the season is over. She mends stockings, and makes unexceptionable preserves and pickles. She does not refuse to go out with her husband because she has't a good gown. She asks for money sparingly, and would sooner eat her head off than make anything out of the house-keeping. She always dresses for dinner. She never hides the latch-key, which she only frits, and it makes her giddy to waltz, even with an officer.

The Model Wife always sits up for her husband, to the most unnatural hours, and still she does not look black, or say "he's killing her," though she should bring daylight with him, or even come home with the milk." She hangs over the little bit of fire, watching the mantel-piece clock, alarmed by every sound, jumping up at every cab, shivering and sleepy, her only companions during the long night the mice in the cupboard, or a stray black beetle; her only occupation the restless fear lest her husband should not come home safe. She cries sometimes, but never before him; and above all—hear it, all ye wives of England—she does not Caudle Lecture him when he gets inside the curtains and knows there is no escape for him!—*Punch.*

Society in France and England.

The grand source of the difference between the good society of France and England is, that, in the former country, men have nothing but society to attend to; whereas, in the latter, almost all who are considerable for rank or talents are continually engrossed with politics. They have no leisure, therefore, for society, in the first place; in the second place, if they do enter it at all, they are apt to regard it as a scene rather of relaxation than of exertion; and finally, they naturally acquire those habits of thinking and talking which are better adapted to carry on business and debate than to enliven people assembled for amusement. In England men of condition have still to perform the high duties of citizens and statesmen, and can only rise to eminence by dedicating their days and nights to the study of business and affairs; to the arts of influencing those with whom, and by whom they are to act, and to the actual management of those strenuous contentions by which the government of a free state is perpetually embarrassed and preserved. In France, on the contrary, under the old monarchy, men of the first rank had no political functions to discharge; no control to exercise over the government, and no right to assert, either for themselves or their fellow-subjects. They were either left, therefore, to solace their idleness with the frivolous enchantments of polished society, or, if they had any object of public ambition, were driven to pursue it by the mediation of those favorites or mistresses who were most likely to be won by the charms of an elegant address, or the assiduities of a skilful flatterer. It is to this lamentable inferiority in the government of their country that the French are indebted for the superiority of their polite assemblies. Their saloons are better filled than ours, because they have no Senate to fill out of their population; and their conversation is more sprightly, and their society more animated than ours, because there is no other outlet for the talents and ingenuity of the nation but society and conversation. Our parties of pleasure on the other hand, are mostly left to beardless youths and superannuated idlers; not because our men want talents or a desire to exert them, but because their ambition, and their sense of public duty, have dedicated them to a higher service. When we lose our constitution, when the houses of Parliament are shut up, our assemblies, we have no doubt, will be far more animated and rational. It would be easy to have splendid gardens and parterres, if we would only give up our corn-fields and our pastures; nor should we want for magnificent fountains and ornamental canals, if we were content to drain the whole surrounding country of the rills that maintain its fertility and beauty.—*Dr. Mackness on Clergyman's Sore Throat.*

Affection for Offspring in Brutes and Human Beings.

One of the strongest feelings of animals is that of affection for their offspring, and indeed so intense is this impulse among the greater number, that it may be said to exceed the care which they employ for their own preservation, or the indulgence of their own appetites. Among insects and some other of the inferior tribes the care and solicitude of their young engrosses the better half of their existence, for they labor during the prime of life to provide a comfortable nest and proper food for their offspring which they are never destined to see, death overtaking them before they can enjoy the pleasure of beholding their future family. Many timid animals that shrink from danger while they are single and alone, become bold and pugnacious when surrounded by their young. Thus the domestic hen will face any danger and encounter any foe in order to protect her brood of chickens, and the lark and linnet will allow themselves to be taken in their nest rather than desert the young which lie protected under their wings. Even those animals whose natural nature is characterised by savage and unrelenting fierceness, are gentle, and tender, and affectionate to their young. The grim lion fondles with paternal softness his playful cub; and the savage bear has been known to interpose her own body between the deadly musket and her helpless offspring. But this feeling in animals lasts only for a season. After they have nourished and brought up their young, and these go out from their parents, all further tie between them are broken up, and they know each other no more. How different is this from human connexions! The fond mother watches over the long and helpless period of infancy, instils into early childhood lessons of wisdom and virtue, and feels her hopes and affections increase with every year that brings an increase of reason. Nor are such family ties severed but with death. The child on its part, returns the care and affection of its parents, and when old age and second childhood come upon them, the children then feel it their greatest happiness to repay in acts of kindness and attention the debt of gratitude which is justly due. What a moral beauty is thus thrown over the common instinctive affections, and how greatly superior appears man's nature to that of the mere brute.—*British Quarterly.*

Blots to Public Speakers.

A relaxed throat is usually caused, not so much by exercising the organ, as by the kind of exercise; that is, not so much by long or loud speaking, as by speaking in a strained voice. I am not sure that I shall understand in this statement; but there is not one person, I may say, in ten thousand who, in addressing a body of people, does not in his natural voice; and this habit is more especially observable in the pulpit. I believe that relaxation of the throat results from violent efforts in these affected tones, and that severe irritation, and often ulceration, is the consequence. The throat was so large (for I was bent upon having enough for two days) that it occupied the whole of the fire, and nothing else could be cooked that day, at least so the horrid woman declared, with an impudent sneer, and I replied that it was of no consequence, as both Mr. Weston and myself should make our soup thick as it ought to be; but, on referring to the book, I perceived that it had followed the directions there laid down to the very letter, and concluding that it would come all right in the end, I prepared to leave the kitchen, with many charges to cook not to disturb my compound on any pretence whatever. 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